

Wisconsin Communicable Diseases								
	Reportable	Disease Name (AKA, causative agent)	Control and Prevention Measures	Spread by	Incubation Period (time from exposure to symptoms)	Signs & Symptoms	Time Period When Person is Contagious	Criteria for Exclusion from Healthcare, Daycare, or Food handling
Respiratory	X	Influenza (Flu, Influenza virus)	Influenza: Antiviral should be used within 48 hours of symptom onset	Inhalation of respiratory droplets, environmental surfaces	1-4 days	Fever, cough, nasal congestion, headache, body aches, fatigue	1 day prior to and up to 5-7 days after symptoms begin	Exclude until fever resolved for 24 hours
	X	Mumps (Mumps virus)	Mumps: Notify the health department prior to testing for guidance	Inhalation of respiratory droplets, direct contact with saliva of infected person	12-25 days; usually 16-18 days	Fever, swelling and tenderness of parotid glands, headache, earache, painful swollen testicles, abdominal pain with swollen ovaries	From 2 days before to 5 days after swelling	Exclude for 5 days after swelling onset (day of swelling onset is day zero); exclude susceptible (unvaccinated) contacts from day 12 through day 25 after exposure
	X	Pertussis (Whooping cough, <i>Bordetella pertussis</i>)	Pertussis: Notify the health department upon testing; test, treat, and isolate	Inhalation or direct contact of respiratory droplets	5-21 days; usually 7-10 days	Early cold-like signs or symptoms, coughing progressing to severe, often with "whoop," vomiting possible, absent or minimal fever, most severe first 6 months after birth	7 days prior to and until 21 days after onset of cough; or 5 days after start of treatment	Exclude until after 5 days of appropriate antibiotic treatment; if no antibiotic treatment, exclude until 21 days after cough onset (day of cough onset is day zero)
	X	Tuberculosis (TB)	Tuberculosis: Notify the health department immediately if there is a suspected case of TB; isolate patient	Inhalation of respiratory droplets (airborne)	2-10 weeks for positive test results; symptoms may take 1-6 months to appear	Cough lasting 3 or more weeks, chest pain, unexplained weight loss, night sweats, coughing up blood/sputum	Until 2-4 weeks after start of effective treatment, require three consecutive negative sputum cultures	Isolate at home until TB disease is ruled out; if TB disease, isolate until 3 consecutive sputums are culture negative
Gastrointestinal		Diarrhea of unknown cause	Diarrhea of unknown cause: Consider Norovirus; alcohol-based hand hygiene products are NOT effective, soap and water must be used; use a 10% bleach solution for cleaning	Usually fecal-oral	Variable	3 or more loose stools in 24 hour period	Variable	Exclude until asymptomatic for 48 hours
	X	Gastroenteritis, Bacterial * Campylobacter * Salmonella * Shigella * <i>E. coli O157:H7 & other Shiga toxin-producing E. coli (STEC)</i> * ETEC, EPEC, EIEC	Diarrhea: 3 or more loose stools in a 24-hour period; outbreaks of diarrhea in group settings are reportable to local health department; if symptoms last longer than 48 hours, consider testing Gastroenteritis, Bacterial: For high risk settings (healthcare, daycare, & food handling) Shiga toxin-producing E. coli and Shigella require 2 consecutive negative fecal samples collected at least 24 hours apart and obtained at least 48 hours after antimicrobial therapy completed; consult with local health department	Fecal-oral; person-to-person, food, water For bacteria other than <i>Shigella</i> : animal-to-person, especially livestock, poultry, and pets	1-7 days; usually 2-5 days, varies by bacteria	Mild to severe diarrhea that can be bloody, abdominal cramps, may include vomiting or fever, asymptomatic infections possible Shiga toxin-producing <i>E. coli</i> can cause severe kidney complications <i>Salmonella</i> can cause bloodstream and urinary tract infections	While bacteria present in stool, weeks to months	Exclude until asymptomatic for 48 hours
	X	Gastroenteritis, Parasitic * <i>Cryptosporidium</i> * <i>Giardia</i>	Gastroenteritis, Parasitic * <i>Cryptosporidium</i> * <i>Giardia</i>	Fecal-oral: person-to-person, food, water, animal-to-person, especially calves	<i>Cryptosporidium</i> : 3-14 days <i>Giardia</i> : 1-3 weeks	Acute non-bloody watery diarrhea, abdominal pain, fatigue, fever, anorexia and weight loss; can have recurring symptoms <i>Giardia</i> can cause foul smelling stools	<i>Cryptosporidium</i> : up to 2 weeks, months for immune-compromised; most contagious during diarrhea phase <i>Giardia</i> : weeks to months	Exclude until asymptomatic for 24 hours; no swimming for 2 weeks after diarrhea resolves
		Gastroenteritis, Viral * Norovirus	Norovirus, Giardia, & Cryptosporidium: Alcohol-based hand hygiene products are NOT effective; soap and water must be used; use a 10% bleach solution for cleaning Norovirus	Fecal-oral: person-to-person, water, environmental surfaces	12-72 hours	Acute onset vomiting and/or non-bloody diarrhea, possible nausea, abdominal cramps, low-grade fever, headache, malaise	While symptomatic up to 3 weeks after symptoms resolve; virus can be present before onset of diarrhea	Exclude until asymptomatic for 48 hours
	X	Hepatitis A (Hepatitis A virus)	Hepatitis A: Notify the health department immediately if testing for Hepatitis A; obtain liver function tests	Fecal-oral: close personal contact, contaminated food	15-50 days; average 28-30 days	Fever, anorexia, fatigue, jaundice, abdominal pain, dark-brown urine; most children <6 years old not jaundiced or symptomatic	14 days before onset of symptoms to 7-10 days after jaundice onset; No jaundice: 10 days prior to 14 days after onset of symptoms	Exclude for 14 days after onset of symptoms or 10 days after onset of jaundice
Skin & Rash	X	Measles (Rubeola, measles virus)	Measles: Notify the health department immediately if there is a suspected case of measles; isolate patient	Inhalation or direct contact of respiratory droplets	7-21 days; usually 10 days from exposure to fever, 14 days to rash	Blotchy red rash at hairline or on face that extends over body, watery eyes, runny nose, high fever, dry cough, diarrhea or ear infection	4 days prior to 4 days after rash appears	Exclude for 4 days after rash onset; exposed susceptible (unvaccinated) individual from day 7 through day 21 following their earliest exposure
	X	Rubella (Rubella virus)	Rubella: Exposed pregnant women should immediately contact their physician	Inhalation of droplets, or direct contact of nose or throat secretions; transmission from mother to fetus across placenta	14-21 days; usually 16-18 days	Low-grade fever, pinkish rash appearing first on face then spreading over body, enlarged lymph glands behind ears, transient joint aches/pain in older children and adults Many children have minimal symptoms	7 days before until 7 days after rash onset	Exclude until 7 days after rash onset; exposed susceptible (unvaccinated) individual from day 7 through day 21 following earliest exposure
		Shingles (Herpes zoster, varicella-zoster virus)		Direct contact with blister fluid to only those susceptible to chickenpox	None: Reactivated chickenpox	Red bumps and blisters that may be itchy or painful, usually in narrow area on half of body, can cause fever, chills, headache, upset stomach	Usually 7-10 days; until blisters crust over	Exclude if rash cannot be covered or doubt person's ability to comply with keeping rash covered until blisters crust over; exclusion of exposed susceptible (unvaccinated or no history of varicella disease) usually not mandated, families should be notified of risk
	X	Varicella (Chickenpox, varicella-zoster virus)	Varicella: Isolate patient until lesions are dry and crusted	Inhalation or direct contact of respiratory droplets, skin lesions, or contaminated objects	10-21 days; usually 14-16 days	Generalized rapidly progressing itchy rash, blisters that crust, mild fever, malaise	2 days prior to rash onset to 5 days after rash resolves or until lesions crusted over	Exclude until lesions have dried and crusted; exclusion of exposed susceptible (unvaccinated or no history of varicella disease) usually not mandated, families should be notified of risk
Meningitis	X	Hib (<i>Haemophilus influenzae type b</i>)	Hib, Meningococcal disease, & Pneumococcal disease: Notify the health department immediately if there is a suspected case of bacterial meningitis	Direct contact with oral and respiratory droplets	Usually short, 2-4 days	May include: sudden onset of fever, headache, stiff neck, nausea, vomiting	7 days prior to onset until 24 hours after treatment begins	Exclude for at least 24 hours after appropriate antibiotic treatment begins
	X	Meningococcal disease (<i>Neisseria meningitidis</i>)			2-10 days; usually 3-4 days			
	X	Pneumococcal disease (<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>)			Usually short, 1-4 days	Rash and photophobia also common with <i>N. meningitidis</i>		
		Viral meningitis (Usually enterovirus)		Contact with droplets from nose, eyes, or mouth	3-6 days	May include: sudden onset of fever, headache, stiff neck, nausea, vomiting	From day before illness up to 2 weeks after onset	Exclude until fever resolved for 24 hours
Sexually Transmitted Infections	X	Chlamydia (<i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i>)	Chlamydia & Gonorrhea: Consider Expedited Partner Therapy (EPT)	Sexual contact, infants at delivery, eye mucus/discharge	2-14 days or longer for chlamydia	Neonatal conjunctivitis, pneumonia, genital tract infections, purulent discharge from urethra/cervix, ectopic pregnancy, PID, may be asymptomatic	Until 2 weeks after treatment begins or months if untreated	None
	X	Gonorrhea (<i>Neisseria gonorrhea</i>)						
	X	Syphilis (<i>Treponema pallidum</i>)	Chlamydia, Gonorrhea, & Syphilis: See the CDC's 2015 Sexually Transmitted Diseases Treatment Guidelines https://www.cdc.gov/std/tg2015/default.htm	Sexual contact, contact with lesion or secretion, syphilis can infect unborn babies	10-90 days	Painless genital chancres, rash on palms or soles of feet, generalized body rash, oral/genital mucus membrane lesions	1-2 weeks after treatment initiated or months to years if untreated	None
	X	Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)	HIV: To report cases contact the WI AIDS/HIV Program, 608-267-5287	Sexual contact, contact with infected blood (sharing needles, piercing/tattooing equipment); infection can occur during pregnancy, at delivery, and through breastmilk	7-14 days (acute symptomatic phase), virus detectable through testing at 1 to 3 months (depending on test used)	Mononucleosis-like illness may occur one to several weeks after infection; HIV related opportunistic infection or cancers may occur several years later	Infectious for the rest of their life; level of infectiousness depends on viral load	None